

TSITKO, T.M.; TKACH, F.S.

Significance of tuberculin diagnosis and examination of proteins fractions in the blood serum in surgical treatment of osteoarticular tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 42 no.3:58-61 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Kostno-*khirurgicheskaya klinika* (zav. -- prof. G.F. Skosogorenko [deceased]) i biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. T.M. TSitko) (detskogo instituta tuberkuleza (direktor M.A. Brusnikin).

ROZANOV, A.Ya.; TSITKO, T.M. [TSytko, T.M.]

Effect of thiamine on the labile phosphate level of adenosine tri-phosphate, adenosine diphosphate and other compounds in the tissues of guinea pigs. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.3:386-390 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Odesskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza.

AKSEL'ROD, L.B.; DUBOVYY, Ye.D.; GOLEBAN, N.D.; KONSHIN, A.A.; TSITKO, T.M.;
TSYBAN', E.P.

Course of experimental tuberculosis under the influence of ionizing
radiations. Med.rad. 4 no.12:48-52 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza
(dir. M.A. Brusnikin) i kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. Ye.D.
Dubovyy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
(TUBERCULOSIS exper.)
(RADIATION EFFECTS exper.)

TARANENKO, M.I.; LUCHINSKAYA, L.V.; PEKAR¹, P.P.; TSITKO, T.M.

Effectiveness of the treatment of tuberculosis, with antibacterial
and hormone preparations according to clinical and experimental
data. Probl. tub. 42 no.12:39-44 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza (zav. - dotsent M.I.Taranenko) Odesskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova i Odesskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza (direktor M.A.Brusnikin).

TSITKO, T.M.

Consecutive determination of some biochemical components in one and
the same blood sample. Lab.delo 6 no.1:19-21 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kliniko-diagnosticheskoy laboratorii Odesskogo nauchno-issle-
dovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (direktor - kand.med.nauk M.A.
Brusnikin).

(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

ZHUNINA, L.A.; SHARAY, V.N.; TSITKO, V.F.; KHRIPKOVA, N.N.

Crystallization of glasses of a composition CaO - Mgⁿ - Al₂O - SiO₄
in presence of Cr₂O with the formation of a stable pyroxene phase.
Stekloobr, sost. no.1:178-180 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

ACCESSION NR: AT4019316

S/0000/63/003/001/0178/0180

AUTHOR: Zhunina, L. A.; Sharay, V. N.; Tsitko, V. F.; Khripkova, N. N.

TITLE: Crystallization of glasses with the composition CaO-MgO-alumina-silica in the presence of chromium oxide with the formation of the stable pyroxene phase

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (Vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass). Trudy* simpoziuma, v. 3, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 178-180

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glass crystallization, catalyzed crystallization, aluminosilicate, pyroxene chromium oxide

ABSTRACT: In continuation of earlier work at the Problemnaya laboratoriya stekla Belorusskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Glass Laboratory of the Belorussian Polytechnic Institute) with catalysts such as SnO_2 , P_2O_5 , ZnO , ZrO_2 , CaF_2 , NiO , CaO , TiO_2 and Cr_2O_3 , all but the last two of which were ineffective, the authors investigated the crystallization of glasses of the system $\text{CaO}-\text{MgO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3-\text{SiO}_2$ with or without the addition of Cr_2O_3 (0.1-5%). Two mineral phases were produced: spinellid and pyroxene. After the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019316

formation of spinellids at 650-850C, the main mineral phase, pyroxene, was formed. The course of crystallization depending on the amount of Cr₂O₃ added, temperature and time is shown in the Enclosure. The role of Cr₂O₃ in the crystallization process has thus been clarified. Its addition gives rise to the formation of chromium spinellids, which are more stable in silicate media than the system without chromium, and which play the role of crystallization centers for the main pyroxene phase. Since the amount of spinellids depends on the temperature of crystallization, the composition of the pyroxene phase also varies and attains the calculated composition at their minimal content. The variation in pyroxene composition is confirmed by the varying chemical stability of glasses depending on the Cr₂O₃ content and temperature. By increasing the crystallization time, all these phenomena can be shifted to lower temperatures, thus increasing the number of crystallization centers and producing structures of smaller grain size. Orig. art. has: 1 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

DATE ACQ: 21Nov63

ENCL: 01

SUBMITTED: 17May63

OTHR ER: 000

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 006

Card

2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4019316

ENCLOSURE: 01

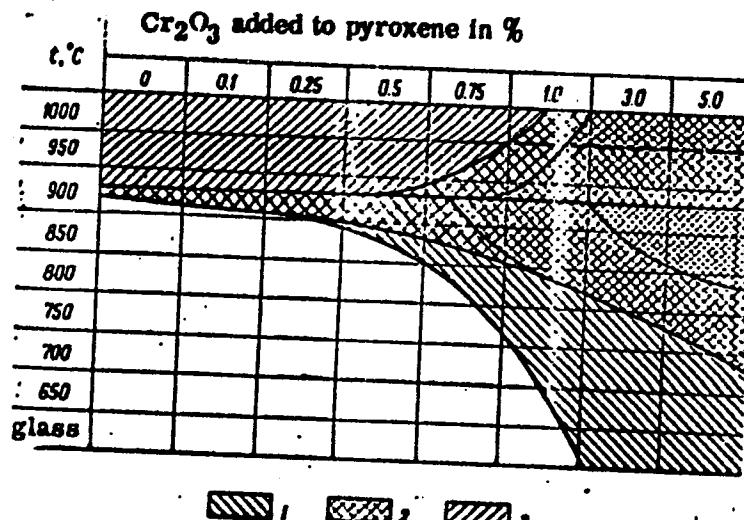


Fig. 1 - Crystallization diagram of glass of the system $\text{SiO}_2\text{-R}_2\text{O}_3\text{-RO}$ (4 hours).
1 - spinellids; 2 - spinellids + pyroxenes; 3 - pyroxenes

Card 3/3

L 38864-66 EMT(r)/EWP(e) WH/WW

ACC NR: AR6015906

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/022/B066/B066

AUTHOR: Zhurina, L. A.; Sharay, V. N.; Tsitko, V. F.; Khrapkova, N. N.; Luk'yanova, T. T.; Mazurenko, V. D.

TITLE: Crystallization of glasses in the CaO-MgO-SiO₂ system in the presence of other components 41 B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 22B478

REF SOURCE: Sb. Stekloobrazn. sostoyaniye. T. 3. Vyp. 4. Minsk, 1964, 69-74

TOPIC TAGS: glass, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, silicon dioxide, crystallization

ABSTRACT: Dilatometric, petrographic, and x-ray diffraction methods were used to study the crystallization of glasses in the CaO-MgO-SiO₂ system in the presence of Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, Cr₂O₃, MgO, and Na₂O. It was found that Cr₂O₃ and Fe₂O₃ accelerate the process of formation of the spinel phase, which forms numerous centers around which the main pyroxene phase crystallizes. Na₂O has a direct catalytic effect on the pyroxene phase and promotes the ordering of the process of pyroceramization as a whole. It is recommended that the three catalysts Cr₂O₃, Fe₂O₃, and Na₂O be added simultaneously. Ya. Shenkin. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 07,11

ns
Card 1/1

TSITKOVSKIY, B.I.; VVEDENSKIY, T.A.

Attachment for machining brake shoes. Avt.prom. no.1:32-33
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Lathes--Attachments)

32506
S/044/61/000/011/029/042
C111/C444

16.21600

AUTHOR: Tsitlanadze, E.

TITLE: The investigation of a class of non-linear functional equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 11, 1961, 75.
abstract 11B402. (Tr. 1-y Konferentsii zakavkazsk. un-tov
Baku, Azerb. un-t, 1959, 43-58)

TEXT: Let S_1 be the unit sphere of the real space \mathbb{R}^p . Let φ be a twice continuously differentiable real function, given in $(-1, +1)$. Considered is the functional

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{M^{n+1}(n+1)} \sum_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n}^{\infty} \alpha_0 \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n \varphi(x_{\alpha_0}) \dots \varphi(x_{\alpha_n}).$$

It is supposed that $\alpha_0 \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n$ are symmetrical real coefficients

$$\sup_{\text{Card } 1/2} \sum_{\alpha_i=1}^{\infty} |\varphi(x_i)|^q = M^q < \infty$$

The investigation of a class of . . .

32506
S/044/61/000/C11/C44/C49
C111/C444

$$p^{-1} + q^{-1} = 1, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \left(\sum_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n=1}^{\infty} |a_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n}|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

It is proved that $F(x)$ is weakly continuous in S , differentiable according to Frechet, and that its gradient satisfies the Lipschitz condition and transforms every in S , weakly convergent sequence into a strongly convergent sequence of the space L^p . From this and from another paper of the author (RZh Mat., 1954, 328) it follows that the equation $\text{grad } F(x) - \lambda |x|^{p-1} \text{ sign } x$ possesses a denumerable set of geometrically different normed solutions $x_m (\|x_m\| = 1)$ which correspond to the generalised eigenvalues λ_m .

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

7777 AND E, P.

L 45809-65 EWT(d)/T IJP(e)

ACCESSION NR AM4043734

BOOK EXPLOITATION

8/ 30
BH/

Vilenkin, N. Ya.; Gorin, Ye. A.; Kostyuchenko, A.-G.; Krasnosel'skiy, M. A.;
Krylov, S. G.; Maslov, V. P.; Mityagin, B. S.; Potunin, Il'ya I.; Rutitskiy,
Ya. S.; Sobolev, V. I.; Stetsenko, V. Ya.; Faddeev, L. D.; Tsitlandze, E. S.

Functional analysis (Funktsional'nyy analiz), Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1964,
424 p. bibliog., index. Errata slip inserted. 17,500 copies printed. Series
note: Spravochnaya matematicheskaya biblioteka.

TOPIC TAGS: functional analysis, mathematics, operator equation, quantum
mechanics, Hilbert space, Banach space, linear differential equation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This issue in a series of Handbooks of the Mathematical
Library contains much material grouped basically around the theory of
operators and operator equations. It presents the basic concepts and methods
of functional analysis, theory of operators in Hilbert space and in conical
space, the theory of nonlinear operator equations, the theory of standard rings
applied to equations in partial derivatives, to integral equations. A
separate chapter is devoted to the basic operator of quantum mechanics. Citing
of the theory of generalized functions takes up a large part of the book. The
book explains mathematical facts; theorems and formulas, as a rule, are given

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without proofs. Main attention is given to concepts without excessive detail.
The book is intended for mathematicians, mechanical engineers, and physicists.
It contains much of value for students and graduate students.

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Bibliography -- 414
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SUBMITTED: 06Feb64

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OTHER: 012

Card 2/204

VILEN'KIN, N.Ya.; GORIN, Ye.A.; KOSTYUCHENKO, A.G.; KRASNOSEL'SKIY,
E.A.; KREYN, S.G.; MASLOV, V.P.; MITYAGIN, B.S.; PETUNIN,
Yu.I.; RUTITSKIY, Ya.B.; SOBOLEV, V.I.; STETSENKO, V.Ya.;
FADDEYEV, L.D.; TSITLANADZE, E.S.; LYUSTERNIK, L.A., red.;
YANPOL'SKIY, A.R., red.; GAPOSHKIN, V.F., red.

[Functional analysis] Funktsional'nyi analiz. [By] N.IA.
Vilenkin i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 424 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

TSITLANADZE, N.S.

Conditional extremum problem with a denumerable set of conditions,
Trudy Mat. inst. AN Gruz. SSR 24:71-87 '57. (MIR 11:3)
(Functional analysis)

~~TSITLAHADZE, E.S.~~

Investigation of a functional analogue of a Lichtenstein nonlinear
integral equation. Dokl. AN SSSR. 118 no.4:650-653 F '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1.Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavлено akademikom
A.N. Kolmogorovym.
(Integral equations) (Functional analysis)

TSITLANADZE, E. G.

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

- Чикагский Университет**
Академик Абрамовича Ульянова
изобретение ферросовфидов обработано через
академическую прессу вспомогательной ин-
формации и некоторые его приватные:
1932, № 54 (ТР. ТТУ, т. 32, 1934);
Зап. 1933, 254.
706. Исаев Е. Г. Сталь с добавлением
железосодержащих минералов. Журн.
металлургии, 1933, № 10, 1941.
Запись 1937, 216.
- Савинов Алексей Аркадьевич**
Об изы-
скании пресечения кипарата заливов гори-
зонтального (п. азотист.-жел., т. 14, 1924-
3). Зап. 1937, 223.
707. Борисов Георгий Лаврентьевич
Изобретение способа получения из кипарата
стекла с добавлением оптических
и неоптических минералов. А.
Запись 1937, 224.
49. № 1946, 242.
Шагасашвили Семен Хако-
нович. Торное озеро на селе Амшето-
вском. Географическое изучение Уральска
с глянцевым материалом в селе
Коша Андрея и его приватные
1945, 49 с.
- Запись 1946, 242.
708. № 1946, 243. Изобретение
известкового кирпича из смеси
известка и глины с добавлением
минералов. А.
Запись 1946, 243.
709. № 1946, 244. Изобретение
известкового кирпича из смеси
известка и глины с добавлением
минералов. А.
Запись 1946, 244.
710. Чубаров Онуфрій Іванович
изобретение способа получения бри-
кетов из глинозема. Журн. 1930, 11, 57-61.
Запись 1931, 55.
711. Шахов Георгий Васи-
лиевич. Документация на изобретение
известкового кирпича из смеси
известка и глины с добавлением
минералов. Журн. 1930, 11, 57-61.
Запись 1931, 55.
712. Гомельская Сельскохозяй-
ственная опытная станция. Национальный
Сельскохозяйственный институт. А.
Запись 1937, 1937. (одн. № 13).
713. № 1931, 226.
Шахасашвили Энальдар Семе-
нилович. Изобретение некоторого аппара-
туры. А.
Запись 1931, 226.
714. Бернштам Альберт Ге-
оргиевич. Применение кислот и ки-
нолоновых кислот в се-
ментарных фундаментах и се-
ментарных монолитах. Журн.
1932, XI, 100-105.
Запись 1932, XI, 100-105.
706. Гаспарян Евгений Анто-
ниевич. Документация на изобретение
известкового кирпича из смеси
известка и глины с добавлением
минералов. Журн. 1933, 16 с. на-
зыв. Запись 1933, 16 с.

693
Dissertation for degree of
Candidate Mathematical Sciences

TSITLANADZE, E.S.

"Variational methods for analyzing nonlinear operators" by M.M.
Vainberg. Reviewed by E.S. TSitlanadze. Usp. mat. nauk 13 no.3:
251-253 '58. (MIR 11:6)

(Operators (Mathematics))
(Vainberg, M.M.)

16.390016.4600 25096.4900

AUTHOR:

Tsitlanadze, E. S.

S/044/61/000/003/010/014

C111/C333

TITLE:

The application of a theorem of the calculus of variations of even functionals to the investigation of an infinite system of functional equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1961, 74, abstract 3B339. (Tr. Tbilissk. matem. in-ta. AN Gruz SSR, 1959, 26, 131-140)TEXT: Let S_1 be the closed unit sphere of the space l_2 with center in the origin of the space and

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n}^{w} a_{\alpha_0 \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} \varphi(x_{\alpha_0}) \varphi(x_{\alpha_1}), \dots$$

$$\dots \varphi(x_{\alpha_n}).$$

where $x = (x_{\alpha_0}, x_{\alpha_1}, \dots) \in S_1$, $a_{\alpha_0 \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n}$ -- symmetric real

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The application of a theorem of ...

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coefficients, $\psi(t)$ a real function on $[0, 1]$ where $\psi'(t)$ is continuous on $[0, 1]$. The author proves the theorems: 1. The functional F is differentiable according to Frechet and

$$L_F x + \text{grad } F(x) = (L_F^{(1)} x, L_F^{(2)} x, \dots, L_F^{\alpha_n} x, \dots),$$

where

$$L_F^{(\alpha_n)} x = \psi'(x_{\alpha_n}) \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n=1}^{\infty} a_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n} \psi(x_{\alpha_1}) \dots \psi(x_{\alpha_n}).$$

2. F is weakly continuous on S_1 . 3. $L_F x$ satisfies the Lipschitz condition on S_1 . 4. $L_F x$ transforms every weakly convergent sequence from S_1 into a strongly convergent sequence from S_2 . With the aid of these theorems and of theorem 9 of another paper of the author (R Zh Mat, 1953, 328), the existence of a denumerable number of geometrically

Card 2/3

The application of a theorem of ...
different solutions of the equation

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$$L_F^{X^{(m)}} = \lambda_m x^{(m)}, \quad \|x^{(m)}\| = 1, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

is stated.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

TSITLANADZE, E.S.

Application of one theorem of the calculus of variations
of even functionals to the investigation of an infinite
system of functional equations. Trudy Mat.inst.AN Gruz.
SSR 26:131-140 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Functional analysis)

TSITLANADZE, M.S.

One problem of the conditioned extremum of a functional
with linear conditions in Hilbert space. Trudy Mat.inst.
AN Gruz.SSR 26:141-151 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Functional analysis)

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress

Call Nr: AF 1108825
Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress Moscow, Jun-Jul '56,
Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.

Khalilov, Z. I. (Baku). On the Discreteness Spectrum Part
of Non-self-conjugate Operators of Unreal. 122

Tsitlanadze, E. S. (Tbilisi). On the Conditional
Extremum, and the Corresponding Functional Equation
in Hilbert Space. 122

Theory of Probabilities Section. 123-132

Reports by the following personalities are included:

Borodachev, N. A. (Moscow). On the Structure of Some
Probable Aggregated and Processes, Reflecting Concrete
Production Processes. 123

There are 2 references, both of them USSR.

Zinnik, Yu. V. (Leningrad). Zinger, A. A. (Leningrad).
Some New Data on Independent Statistics. 124

TSITLANADZE, E.S.

Existence theorems for minimax points in Banach spaces and their
application. Trudy Mosk.mat.ob-va 2:235-274 '53. (MLRA 7:11)
(Spaces, Generalized)

PA 53T42

TSITLANADZE, E. S.

Sep 1947

USER/Mathematics

"The Proper Significance of the Nonlinear Fully-Continuous Operation of Hilbert's Space," E. S. Tsitlanadze, 3 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVII, No 9

Discusses six additional lemmas dealing with nonlinear operation L, developed by means of Fresh's differential (relation). Brief reference made to similar work by Lyusternik, Sobolev, and Lichtenstein. Submitted by Academician A. N. Kolmogorov, 1 Apr 1947.

53T42

FDB

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16(1)

AUTHOR: Tsitlanadze, E.S.

SOV/155-58-2-18/47

TITLE: Investigation of a Class of Nonlinear Equations With Countably Many Unknowns (Issledovaniye odnogo klassa nelineynykh uravneniy so schetnym mnozhestvom neizvestnykh)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1958, Nr 2, pp 86-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let S_1 be the unit sphere of the real space l_p ($p > 1$) with the elements $x = (x_{\alpha_j})$, $\|x\| \leq 1$; let φ be two times continuously differentiable on $(-1, +1)$,

$$\sum_{\alpha_j=1}^{\infty} |\varphi(x_{\alpha_j})|^q < \infty, \quad \sup_{x \in S} \sum_{\alpha_j=1}^{\infty} |\varphi(x_{\alpha_j})|^q = M^q, \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1,$$

M - finite number. For $x \in S_1$ let the real functional $F(x)$ be defined by

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)M^{n+1}} \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n=1}^{\infty} a_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_n} \varphi(x_{\alpha_0}) \dots \varphi(x_{\alpha_n}),$$

where the coefficients $a_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_n} \geq 0$ and symmetric with respect

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Investigation of a Class of Nonlinear Equations With SOV/155-58-2-18/47
 Countably Many Unknowns

to the indices and

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \left\{ \sum_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_n=1}^{\infty} |a_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_n}|^p \right\}^{1/p} < \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sum_{\alpha_0=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n=1}^{\infty} |a_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_n}|^p \right)^{1/p} < \infty.$$

Let $F(x)$ be strongly differentiable, $L_F(x) = \text{grad } F(x)$, $p > 0$,
 φ - even, $\varphi(\zeta) = 0$ only for $\zeta = 0$, $\varphi'(\zeta) \neq 0$. Then there
 exists a countable set of geometrically different normed eigen-
 elements $x_{\alpha_j}^{(m)} = (x_{\alpha_j}^{(m)})$, $m, \alpha_j = 1, 2, \dots$, satisfying the non-

linear infinite system of equations

$$\varphi'(x_{\alpha_j}^{(m)}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{M^n} \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n=1}^{\infty} a_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n} \varphi(x_{\alpha_1}^{(m)}) \dots \varphi(x_{\alpha_n}^{(m)}) =$$

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Investigation of a Class of Nonlinear Equations With SOV/155-58-2-18/47
Countably Many Unknowns

$$= \lambda_m x_{\alpha_0}^{(m)} \mid^{\frac{p}{q}} \text{sign } x_{\alpha_0}^{(m)} .$$

The $\lambda_m = (x^{(m)}, L_F x^{(m)})$ are eigennumbers corresponding to the
eigenelements $x^{(m)}$.

There are 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.V.Stalina
(Tbilisi State University imeni I.V.Stalin)

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1958

Card 3/3

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120004-4"

TSITIANADZE, E.S.

One class of nonlinear integral equations. Trudy Mat.inst. AN Gruz.
SSR 22:227-236 '56. (MIRA 10:3)
(Integral equations)

TSITLANADZE, E. S.

Tsitlanadze, E. S. - "On one class of nonlinear operators in space", Soobshch.
Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR, 1943, Nos. 9-10, p. 533-57, - Bibliog: 5 items.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120004-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120004-4"

TSITLANADZE, E. S.

Tsitlanadze, E. S. "On the proper elements of nonlinear operators generated by partially continuous functions over a region Ir," Trudy Tbilis, gos. ped. in-ta im. Puskhina, Vol. V., 1949, p. 7-26- Resume in Georgian language - Bibliog:
5 items

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'hykh Statey, No. 3, 1949).

TSITIANADZE, E.S..

Method of orthogonal trajectories for nonlinear operators
of the variational type in space L_p . Trudy Tbil.mat.inst.
20:245-278 '54.
(Functional analysis) (Calculus of variations)

TSITLANADZEN, E.S.

Lichtenstein type of integral equations. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 8
no.6:359-364 '47.
(MIRA 9:7)

1.Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Stalina.
Predstavлено действител'ным членом Академии V.D.Kupradze.
(Integral equations)

TSITLANADZE, E.S.

Conditional extremum of a weakly continuous functional in Hilbert
space. Trudy Tbil.mat.inst.n>21:111-124 '55. (MIRA 9:7)
(Spaces, Generalized) (Functional analysis)

TSITLANADZE, E.S.

Study of a class of nonlinear integral equations by means of
topological analogs of direct methods. Trudy Tbil.mat.inst.
no.21:125-143 '55. (MIRA 9:7)
(Integral equations) (Topology)

AUTHOR: Tsitlanadze, E.S.

SOV/42-13-3-40/41

TITLE: Review of the Book: Veynberg, M.M. "Variation Methods for the Investigation of Nonlinear Operators" M., Gostekhizdat, 1956, 4000 Copies, 344 p., 10 Rub. 65 Kop. (Retsenziya knigi Vaynberga M.M. "Variatsionnyye metody issledovaniya nelineynykh operatorov" M., Gostekhizdat, 1956, 4000 ekz., 344 str., 10 r, 65 k.)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 3, pp 251-253 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the above mentioned book of M.M.Vaynberg.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Tsitlanadze, E.S.

20-118-4-7/61

TITLE: Investigation of the Functional Analogue of a Nonlinear Integral Equation of Lichtenstein (Issledovanie funktsional'nogo analoga odnogo nelineynogo integral'nogo uravneniya Likhtenshteyna)

SSSR

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1958, Vol 118, Nr 4, pp 650-653 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author investigates a class of infinite systems of nonlinear functional equations being an analogue of the integral equation of Lichtenstein in the real space l_2 .

Let S_1 be the closed unit sphere of the l_2 with the elements
 $x = (x_{\alpha_j})$, $\sum_{\alpha_i=0}^{\infty} x_{\alpha_i}^2 < \infty$. For $x \in S_1$, let the functional $F(x)$ be defined as follows:

$$(1) \quad F(x) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n=1}^{\infty} a_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n} \varphi(x_{\alpha_0}) \dots \varphi(x_{\alpha_n}).$$

Card 1/3 Let the $a > 0$ be real coefficients symmetrical in the indices, n - natural number, φ on $[-1, +1]$ two times continuously

Investigation of the Functional Analogue of a Nonlinear Integral Equation of Lichtenstein 20-118-4-7/61

differentiable, even, $\varphi > 0$, $\varphi(0) = 0$. Further let

$$(2) \quad L_F x = (\varphi'(x_{\alpha_0}) + \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n=1}^{\infty} a_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_n} \varphi(x_{\alpha_1}) \dots \varphi(x_{\alpha_n})),$$
$$\alpha_0 = 1, 2, \dots$$

Theorem: If a functional $F(x)$ strongly differentiable in $S_1 \subset l_2$ is defined by (1) and if $L_F x = \text{grad } F(x)$ with the components (2), then there exists an infinite system of geometrically different, normed eigenelements $x^{(m)} = (x_{\alpha_j}^{(m)})$, $m=1, 2, \dots$ which satisfy

the relations

$$L_F x^{(m)} = \lambda_m x^{(m)}, \quad \|x^{(m)}\| = 1, \quad \lambda_m = (x^{(m)}, L_F x^{(m)}), \quad m=1, 2, \dots$$

Card 2/3 or

Investigation of the Functional Analogue of a Nonlinear Integral Equation of Lichtenstein 20-118-4-7/61

$$\varphi'(x_{\alpha_0}^{(m)}) = \sum_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n=1}^{\infty} a_{\alpha_0 \dots \alpha_n} \varphi(x_{\alpha_1}^{(m)}) \dots \varphi(x_{\alpha_n}^{(m)}) = \lambda_m x_{\alpha_0}^{(m)},$$

$$\alpha_0 = 1, 2, \dots,$$

where λ_m are the eigennumbers which correspond to the eigenelements $x^{(m)}$.

There are 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy gesudarstvennyy universitet (Tbilisi State University)
PRESENTED: July 10, 1957, by A.N. Kolmogorov, Academician
SUBMITTED: January 3, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

USSR/Mathematics - Functionals, Jul/Aug 51
Differentiation of Direct

Methods (Variational
Studies)

"Concerning the Differentiation of Functionals,"
E. S. Tsitlanadze, Tbilisi

"Matemat Sbor" Vol XXIX (71), No 1, pp 3-12
Investigates certain properties of weakly continuous functionals and operators that are generated by the differentiation of functionals in spaces of the Banach type. These problems arise during investigations by direct methods

189T62

USSR/Mathematics - Functionals, Jul/Aug 51
Differentiation of Direct
Methods (Variational
Studies) (Contd)

(approximation methods) of certain functional eqs of the variational type. Cf. "Basic Concepts of Functional Analysis," "Uspekhi Matemat Nauk" No 1, 1936, pp 77-140. Submitted 14 Jun 49.

189T62

S/044/62/000/006/054/127
B177/B102

AUTHOR: Tsitlanadze, E. S.

TITLE: A class of non-linear functional equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 6, 1962, 113,
abstract 6B488 (Tr. Tbilissk. un-ta., v. 86, 1960, 333 - 342)

TEXT: Let $f_i(x)$ be linear functionals defined in a unit sphere S_1 of a
space l_p ($p > 1$). The author considers the functional

$$F(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_i(x)$$

(n = an even number) and its gradient $L_F x$ as defined by Fréchet, which
constitutes an operator acting from l_p to l_q ($p^{-1} + q^{-1} = 1$). After
establishing a number of properties of $L_F x$ and utilizing his previous
result (Nekotoryye zadachi variatsionnogo ischisleniya v funktsional'nykh
prostranstvakh. Dissertatsiya (Certain problems in the calculus of varia-
tions. Dissertation) 1950, pp 68 - 75), the author shows that the equa-

Card 1/2

A class of non-linear...

S/044/62/000/006/054/127
B177/B102

$$L_F x = \Lambda |x|^{p/q} \text{ sign } x, \quad \|x\| = 1$$

admits as solutions at least a denumerable set of geometrically different normed elements $x^{(k)}$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$), corresponding to the eigenvalues

$$\Lambda^{(k)} = (L_F x^{(k)}, x^{(k)}).$$

Then, if $F(x) > 0$, $x \in S$, and $x \neq 0$, we have $x^{(k)} \xrightarrow{\text{sl.}} * \in S$ and $\Lambda^{(k)} \rightarrow 0$, where $k \rightarrow \infty$. [Abstracter's note: "sl." is an unknown abbreviation. It may stand for "complex". Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TSITLANADZE, E. S.

"On Certain Problems Concerning Eigenvalues for Non-linear Operators in the Hilbert Space," Dok. AN, 53, No. 4, 1946

"Some Questions of a Conditioned Extremum and of Variation Theory of Eigen Values," Dok. AN, 56, No. 1, 1947

TSITLANDAZE, G. V. Docent

PA 31/49T52

USSR/Medicine - Balneology and Balneo Jul/Aug 48
Medicine - Water, Mineral therapy

"The Balneotherapeutic Properties of Tskhaltub
Mineral Waters," Docent G. V. Tsitlandaze, Cand
Med Sci, Clinical Balneol Sec, Inst of Health Re-
sorts and Phys Therapy, Georgian SSR, 9 pp

"Terapev Arkhiv" Vol XX, No 4

Summarizes existing knowledge of subject waters.

31/49T52

Medicine

Health resort Tskhaltubo; (Otv, redaktor A. T. Khelidze) Tbilisi, Gruz'edziz, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accesssions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

TSITIANADZE, G.V.

Effectiveness of treating hypertension at the Tskhaltubo health resort. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. 21 no.4:26-31 O-D '56.

1. Iz Instituta kurortologii Gruzii i ego filiala na kurorte Tskhaltubo.

(HYPERTENSION) (TASHALTUBO--RADON--THERAPEUTIC USE)

TSITLANADZE, G. V. Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "The
resort and its therapeutic properties." Tbilisi, 1957. 36 pp
21 cm. (Tbilisi State Medical Inst), 200 copies
(KL, 21-57, 105*

-99-

CHIKVILADZE, P.A.; NODIYA, M.Yu., prof., red.; TSITLANADZE, G.V.,
prof., red.; KANDELAKI, D.P., red. izd-va; KHUNDADZE, Z.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Health resorts of local significance in the Georgian S.S.R.]
Kurorty mestnogo znacheniiia Gruzinskoi SSR. Tbilisi, Sabchota
Sakartvelo, 1961. 268 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(GEORGIA--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)

TSITLANADZE, G.V.

Treatment of patients with cardiovascular diseases at Georgian health resorts. Trudy Tbil. GIDUV 6:141-148 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(GEORGIA—HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—DISEASES)

TSITLANADZE, V.G.

Effect of apizartron electrophoresis on conditioned reflex activity.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29 no.5:607-614 N '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Submitted
April 10, 1962.

TSITLANADZE, V.G.

"Apizartron" electrophoresis as a method for treatment of joint diseases. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 32 no.3:715-721 D '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno chленom-korrespondentom AN GruzSSR D.M. Gedevanishvili.

L 11595-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6000352

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0017/0017

AUTHORS: Lishanskiy, I. S.; Tsitokhtsev, V. A.

31

B

ORG: none

114,55

TITLE: Method for obtaining polymers with substituted cyclopropane groups. Class
39, No. 176065 ^{114,55} announced by Institute for High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR
(Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy, AN SSSR)

5/1,55

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 47

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization, substitution reaction, cyclopropane, carbon compound, alkyl, aryl

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polymers with substituted cyclopropane groups either in main or side chains. The unsaturated conjugated diene polymers are treated with compounds of divalent carbon in an inert organic solvent. The divalent carbon compounds have the general formula

$$\begin{array}{c} X \\ | \\ C \backslash Y \end{array}$$
, where X is a halogen or hydrogen atom, or an alkyl or aryl group, and Y is a halogen or hydrogen atom, or an alkyl, aryl, cyano, or an esterified carboxyl group.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Dec61

Card 1/1 H/W

UDC: 678.762--952

KALOSHIN, S.G.; TSITOKHTEV, V.A.

*Impact energy transmission during percussion drilling. Trudy
Inst. gorf. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 10:5. 62. (MINA 17,7)*

BOROKHOVICH, Aleksandr Isaakovich; NOSYREV, Boris Aleksandrovich; TSITSIN,
M.A., redaktor; KEL'NIK, V.P., redaktor; KEL'NIK, V.P., redaktor;
KOVALENKO, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Testing and adjusting piston compressors in mines] Ispytanie i
nalađka porshnevych kompressorov na rudnikakh. Sverdlovsk, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
1954. 212 p.
(Air compressors) (Mining machinery)

(MIRA 8:4)

GOGORISHVILI, P.V.; KARKARASHVILI, M.V.; TSITSISHVILI, L.D.

Separate determination of hydrazine and ammonia in ammoniacal
hydrazine complex compounds. Zhur.neorg.khim. 1 no.2:232-242
F '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Ammonia) (Hydrazine)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120004-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757120004-4"

TSITLANADZE, Ye. S.

"Some Problems of Variational Calculus in Functional Spaces." Sub 28
Feb 51, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

Сборник задач, №. 5.

Nekotoryye voprosy sobstvennykh zhacheniy dlya nelineynykh operatorov
v Gil'Bertovom prostranstve. DAN, 53 (1946). 311-314.

Nekotoryye voprosy uslovnogo ekstremuma i variatsionnoy teorii sobstvennykh
zhacheniy, DAN, 56 (1947), 17-20.

So: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A. G.
Markushevich, A. I.
Rashevskiy, P. K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

Mathematical Reviews.
Vol. 14 No. 7
July - August, 1963
Analysis.

8-10-54
LL

(2)
2

Citlanadze, E. SV On a class of nonlinear functional equations. Soobshcheniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. SSR 11, 73-80 (1950). (Russian)

The author gives, with amplifications and proofs, results stated in a previously reviewed article [Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 71, 441-444 (1950); these Rev. 11, 670].

If $f(x)$ is a (nonlinear) functional defined on all of L^p and Fréchet differentiable, write

$$f(x+h) - f(x) = (Lx, h) + \omega_f(x, h),$$

where L is a mapping of L^p onto its conjugate space. If x is developed in a series of Haar orthogonal functions, then, if f is weakly continuous, the values of f and L for the n th partial sums converge uniformly inside the unit sphere to the values of f and L for x , the latter provided $\|\omega_f(x; h)\| \leq C\|h\|^2$ for some constant C . Under this condition for ω , weak continuity of f implies complete continuity of L . Complete continuity of L implies that f is weakly continuous and that $f(x) = f(0) + \int f_0'(x, Ltx)dt$. Proper vectors of L are studied; the results are similar to those in the article mentioned.

J. L. B. Cooper (Cardiff).

REF ID: A6470

YAKUBCHIK, A.I.; SPASSKOVA, A.I.; TSITOKHTEV, V.A.

Study of chemical structure of spongy divinyl polymers. Part 2.
Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no.1:143-149 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Butadiene) (Polymers and polymerization)

S/079/60/030/007/013/020
B001/B067

AUTHORS: Korotkov, A. A., Roguleva, L. F., Tsitokhtsev, V. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of 2-Tert.-butyl Butadiene-1,3

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 7,
pp. 2298 - 2303

TEXT: In the present paper, the condensation of olefins with aldehydes was used which had been successfully applied by other authors (Refs.4-6) for synthesizing the low dienes. Formaldehyde and 2,2,3-trimethyl-butene-3 (Ref. 1) which had been synthesized from pinacoline according to Ye. A. Favorskiy (Ref. 7) were used as initial products. This condensation in aqueous sulfuric acid gives compounds (II) and (III) whose total yield was 70% of the initial trimethyl butene (I) (Scheme 1). The dioxane (II) yield decreases with increasing temperature. The structure of compound (III) was quantitatively oxidized into the γ -lactone (IV) according to A. L. Pechnikov (Ref. 8) [abstracter's note: not into compound (V), as mentioned by Pechnikov]. The reduction of γ -lactone (IV) gives compound (VI), compound (II) forms compound (VII) in the

Card 1/2

Synthesis of 2-Tert.-butyl Butadiene-1,3

S/079/60/030/007/013/020
B001/B067

hydrolysis, with furan (III) being formed as a side product. The compounds (VI) and (VII) have the same empirical formula, they differ, however, by their physical properties, and give different derivatives with phenyl isocyanate (Scheme 2). The conversion of (II) into 2-tert.-butyl butadiene-1,3 (VIII) was made by catalytical pyrolysis over a phosphate catalyst at 385-400° in the presence of water vapors. The isomeric hydrocarbon (IX), the furan derivative (III), trimethyl butene (I), and the unchanged methyl-tert.-butyl dioxane (II) were formed as side products (Scheme 3). The compounds (VIII) and (IX) could not be separated by fractionation. The yield in (VIII) in the mixture was determined by forming the adduct with maleic acid aldehyde (75%). The following compounds were newly described: 4-tert.-butyl-4-methyl-dioxane-1,3; 2,2,3,3-tetramethyl-tetrahydrofuran; 3,3,4-trimethyl-pentane-diol-1,4; 3,4,4-trimethyl-pentanediol-1,3, and 2,3,3-trimethyl-pentane-diene-1,4. There are 10 references: 5 Soviet and 1 US. ✓C

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1959

Card 2/2

KOROTKOV, A.A.; ROGULEVA, L.F.; TSITOKHTSEV, V.A.

Synthesis of 2-tert. butyl-1,3-butadiene. Zhur. ob. khim. 30
no.7:2298-2303 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk
SSSR.

(Butadiene)

TSITOKHTSEV, V. A.

79-1-30/63

AUTHORS:

Yakubchik, A. I., Spasskova, A. I.,
Tsitolokhtsev, V. A.

TITLE:

Investigations of the Chemical Structure of Boletic
Polymer Divinyl II (Izuchenie khimicheskogo stroyeniya
gubchatogo polimera divinila. II)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 1, pp. 143-149
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the ozonolysis products of the boletic (spongy) polymer the authors earlier detected the presence of formic, succinic, butane-1,2,4-tricarboxylic and hexane-1,x,y,6-tetracarboxylic acid. Kahrach (reference 3) assumed that this polymer was a polymer structure. In the present paper the acids were separated according to the method of classifying chromatography, a method which permits an exact separation also of those acids which little differ in their structure and molecular weight and which occur in small quantities. Beside the above-mentioned acids propane-1,2,3-tricarboxylic and levulinic acid were found. Moreover peak II on chromatogram 1 corresponds to propionic acid. Its development

Card 1/3

Investigations of the Chemical Structure of Boletic Polymer
Divinyl II

79-1-30/63

is to be understood on the basis of an abnormal ozonolysis of the part -1,4,-1,4. Propane-1,2,3-tricarboxylic acid formed in the ozonolysis of the ramified part developed on the transfer of the chain after the α -methyl group in the domain -1,4 - 1,4. Marvel (reference 5) considered it an abnormal ozonolysis product. Levulinic acid might have developed according to the given scheme. Figures 1 and 2 show chromatograms which were taken in the separation of the acids obtained from the ozonolysis products of the divinyl boletic polymer. The percentages of the carbon skeleton of the polymer in the acids and of its carbon skeleton in the parts of the chromatogram were chromatographically calculated. The results are represented in tables 1 and 2. In the divinyl spongy polymer which does not possess any properties of rubber, the authors determined chromatogram domains of a structure which divinyl caoutchoucs also have. As the properties of the high-molecular compounds are not only determined by the chemical structure, but also by shape, size, mutual position and interaction of the molecules, it is

Card 2/3

Investigations of the Chemical Structure of Boletic
Polymer Divinyl II

79-1-30/63

possible that the divinyl polymer consists of a chain of macromolecules which are tied together to a small bundle by an insoluble nucleus. Thus it seems that the formation mechanism of the divinyl boletic polymer suggested by Kahrach is the correct one.

There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 11 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

1. Chemistry 2. Polymers-Chemical analysis 3. Chromatograms

KALOSHIN, S.G.; TSITOKHTSEV, V.A.

Studying certain parameters of the bit penetration process in
percussion drilling. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.gor.dela no.2:65-73
'61.

(Boring) (Transducers)

(MIRA 15:2)

TSITOSKIY, B. I.

PA 37/49T38

USSR/Engineering
Drill Jigs
Reamers

Jul 48

"Pneumatic Jig With Electric Signals," B. I.
Tsitoskiy, Engr, $\frac{1}{2}$ p

"Stanki i Instrument" No 7

Jig is used to ream accurate holes in automobile-cylinder blocks at Auto Factory imeni Stalin. Job is set up and held in position by pneumatic cylinder action. To avoid errors when setting up rough castings, an electrical device completes a circuit when the job is set up correctly. Includes two sketches.

FDB

37/49T38

CISTOTA, S.Ya.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1639
AUTHOR CISTOTA, S.JA., VEJLER, V.D., LICHTMAN, V.I., REBINDER P.A.
TITLE The Influence exercised by active Lubricants on the drawing of Metals.
PERIODICAL Dokl. Akad. Nauk, 110, fasc. 4, 562 - 565 (1956)
Issued: 12 / 1956

Here the rules and the mechanism of the influence exercised by lubricants on the drawing of a steel wire are investigated. On this occasion a wire made of steel 0 with the diameter of 1,97 mm was reduced to the diameter of 1,82 mm by drawing. Drawing velocity was 12 cm/min; drawing stress was measured by means of a dynamometer. The influence exercised on drawing by liquid hydrocarbons, alcohols and acids was investigated at 20 and 60°. A diagram illustrates the modification of stress in dependence on the number of carbon atoms in the chain of the individual hydrocarbon. If the number of C-atoms in the molecule of the lubricant is increased, the stress caused by drawing diminishes. Hydrocarbons which are liquid at room temperature from hexane to zetane ($C_{16}H_{34}$) diminish stress by 9 %. In from methyl to dextyl-alcohol as well as from propion to pelargon acid at 20° stress is reduced by 23 %. At 60° the effect of alcohols does not change, but the acids reduce stress by 40 %. Mineral oils are little effective as lubricants especially at higher temperatures. The rather high efficaciousness of alcohols and acids at 20° can be explained by the rather firm absorption binding of these substances binding them to the metal surface. This entails also a plastification of the surface layer of the metal in the presence of surface-active substances.

Such a mechanism recommends itself by numerous favorable tests with respect to the

Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 110, fasc. 4, 562 6 565 (1956)

CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1639

extension of monocrystals and polycrystalline metals in the case of the existence of adsorption-active substances. Furthermore, artificially applied plastic coatings facilitate the working of steel under pressure considerably. The increase of the viscosity of the lubricant exercises a favorable influence on the process of drawing. By the addition of the viscosity-dependent lubricating properties and activity, the total effect exercised by the lubricant is obtained. The viscosity properties of the lubricant are of essential importance in connection with the working of metals under pressure only if conditions of the deformation warrant a sufficient thickness of the lubricating layer. This is e.g. the case with blade-formed drawing. If a wire is repeatedly drawn with a 0,4% soapy solution stress diminished rapidly after the first stages of the drawing process, and it remains constant in the course of further drawing processes. However, in vaseline oil stress diminishes gradually with each drawing process. Previous compression of the metal causes its solidification. The physical-chemical properties and the adsorption activity of the medium exercise decisive influence on the drawing process.

INSTITUTION : Institute for Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

TSITOVIDCH, Aleksandr L'vovich; KOGAN, S.M., red.; MEL'NIKOV, A.,
tekhnred.

[Soil materials used in mass construction in Uzbekistan]
Gruntomaterialy v massovom stroitel'stve Uzbekistana. Tashkent,
Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR. 1959. 63 p.

(Uzbekistan--Building materials)

(MIRA 14:3)

Tsitovich, A. P.

AUTHOR: Tsitovich, A.P.

120-5-30/35

TITLE: A New Method of Recording of Spectra in Amplitude Analysers with Memory Devices (Novyy sposob zapisi spektrov v amplitudnykh analizatorakh s ustroystvami pamyati)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, No.5,
p.118 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In amplitude analysers using conversion of amplitude into time and memory devices, the "memorising" of the signal is produced by the so-called binary scheme (Ref.1). This system has a large capacity but is inconvenient for visual observation and a quick estimate of the measured spectrum. The true envelope of the spectrum can be obtained to any accuracy only after a fairly long treatment of the binary record and a subsequent graphical construction, or, very roughly, by means of an additional adding device (Ref.2). An analyser which can be used to obtain the spectrum directly, and in linear co-ordinates, was briefly described by the author in Ref. 3. However, a real disadvantage of this device was the fact that two cathode ray tubes had to be used, one for coding and the other for the recording of the spectrum. Recently, Von D. Maeder published a scheme in which the recording is carried out using a decade system (Ref.4). In this analyser

Card 1/3

A New Method of Recording of Spectra in Amplitude Analysers with
Memory Devices.

120-5-30/35

the calculation of the results can be easily carried out but the spectral envelope is obtained only very roughly. A new method of recording of the spectrum is now proposed. It was used in an amplitude analyser using one cathode ray tube as a memory device. (n.b. The first model of this analyser was produced and discussed during a seminar of the Institute in May 1955. The memorising of signals on the screen of a cathode ray tube was carried out by the "circle-point" system (Ref.5)). The method consists of the following: each vertical line of the pattern on the screen of the cathode ray tube which represents a separate channel is divided into two parts (Fig.1). In the lower part consisting of n elements, the recording of signals is carried out using the binary system. Each ~~on~~-th signal recorded in the channel is subsequently recorded in the upper part of the line. It can easily be seen that the end of the run a picture of the spectrum in linear co-ordinates is obtained in the upper part of the pattern with sufficient accuracy. In the cases where it is necessary to determine the absolute number of pulses, one has to carry out an interpolation in the lower part of the pattern just as is done in the case of the usual binary

Card2/3

TSITOVICH, A. P.

"Time Analyzers For Neutron Spectroscopy."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic
Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

TSITOVIDCH, A.P.; YEFREMINKO, V.I.

Storage equipment used for studying single processes in cathode ray oscillographs. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. no.3:58-61 My-Je '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Cathode ray oscillographs) (Information storage and retrieval systems)

ISI RITCH, A. P.

21(6) 70001 BOOK EXPLORATION 807/2001

International Conference on the Physical Basis of Atomic Energy, 2d., Geneva, 1958
Soviet research seminar, Institute of Physical and Mathematical Sciences (Institute of Physics and Mathematics) Ed. of this
Volume Ed. N. V. Kurnakov, Contributors of Physical and Mathematical Sciences (Series: 2nd Study, Vol. 1)
8,000 copies printed.

Ms. Orlitsk 300p.) 1. A.I. Al'tshuler, (Astrophysicist) V.T. Veretennikov, (Astrophysicist) and
E.A. Vinogradov, (Astrophysicist) Institute of Physical and Mathematical Sciences (Institute of Physics and Mathematics) Ed. of this
Volume Ed. N. V. Kurnakov, Contributors of Physical and Mathematical Sciences (Series: 2nd Study, Vol. 1)
8,000 copies printed.

This collection of articles is intended for scientific research workers
interested in nuclear physics. The volume contains 43 papers
presented by Soviet scientists at the Second Conference on Nuclear Basis of
Atomic Energy, held in Geneva in September 1958.

Contents: It is divided into two parts. Part I contains 17 papers dealing with
problems, theoretical and methodical, the theoretical, and Part II contains 26
papers on nuclear physics, dealing problems of particle detection and of
particle motion. The first paper by V.L. Ginzburg, presented a review of
current work on generalized thermodynamic functions. The remaining papers in
Part I deal with particular problems in this field.

Papers in Part II deal in detail with various problems in nuclear physics,
as the theory of heavy ions and their targets and with the study of
the interaction by means of artificial search methods and methods described
in a paper by A.S. Frenkel. The Russian-language edition of the proceedings of
this conference is published in 16 volumes. The first 6 volumes contain all
works presented by Soviet scientists at the Second Conference on Nuclear Basis of
Atomic Energy (Nuclear Physics), Volume (1), Isotopes and Radioactive Materials
Volume (2), Radiation Protection in Nuclear Power Plants, Volume (3), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety, Volume (4), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (5), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (6) Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (7), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (8), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (9), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (10), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (11), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (12), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (13), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (14), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (15), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued), Volume (16), Radiation Protection in Nuclear
Power Plants and Reactor Safety (Continued). The other 10 volumes contain selected papers
presented at the Conference by non-Soviet scientists. In the present volume
communications between the English and American languages (additions of the present
volume have appeared in those articles where the texts are not identical)

V. I. Tikhonov, A. I. Al'tshuler, N. V. Kurnakov, V. L. Ginzburg, A. S. Frenkel, et al.

V. V. Kostylev, V. V. Kurnakov, V. V. Tikhonov, V. V. Gerasimov, V. V. Kostylev, et al.

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MOSTOVAYA, T.A.; MOSTOVY, V.I.; OSOCHNIKOV, A.A.; TSITOVICH, A.I.

Measuring the mass distribution of heavy fragments by means
of an analyzer of the pulse amplitude relation. Fiz. i tekhn.
eksp. 8 no.6:55-60 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ACC NR: AR6017789

SOURCE CODE: UR/C058/66/000/001/A043/A043

55
B

AUTHOR: Bochkov, G. T.; Istomin, D. A.; Tsitolovich, A. P.

TITLE: Parallel static memory device for 2048-channel magnetic-drum analyzer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A392 160

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 85-92

TOPIC TAGS: time measurement, magnetic drum, pulse amplitude, computer logic, logic circuit, multichannel analyzer, data readout, computer circuit

ABSTRACT: The proposed device is intended for time and time-amplitude measurements. The 2048 channels are "disposed" over the generatrix of the drum. The construction is described of a magnetic drum with thirteen double heads, which ensures a channel capacity $2^{13} = 8192$ pulses and static operating conditions. The control circuit generates the principal series of timing pulses: gating, phasing, recording, and clearing. The logic circuit is based on a binary scaling circuit which performs the functions of a parallel register and an adder. The construction ensures readout of information in analog form on the screen of a monitor tube, in analog form in the form of a curve traced by an automatic recorder, and binary form on punched cards, and in decimal form on a chart. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 20

Card 1/1 *Fth*

L 04038-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6031850

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/006/A040/A040

18

AUTHOR: Tsitovich, A. P.

TITLE: Multichannel recording system using flexible magnetic disks with floating heads

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6A390

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron.
T. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 93-101

TOPIC TAGS: multichannel recorder, magnetic recorder, disk recorder,
flexible magnetic disk, floating head, buffer

ABSTRACT: The advantages of employing, in multidimensional time and amplitude investigations, recording systems using flexible magnetic disks as compared with systems using magnetic tape or drums are reviewed. Problems pertaining to the design of these systems and ways of increasing their capacitance are discussed. Experiments have confirmed the practicability of systems using a flexible magnetic disk with floating heads. A description is given of the design

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L 04038-67

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of such a recording system in the original article. It utilizes floating double magnetic heads which insure a recording density of 4.5 pulse/mm.; the recording is made over 4096 channels; the mean operating diameter of the disk is 280 mm. Heads are combined into small units of two double heads each. It is noted that since a flexible magnetic disk is a relatively "slow" basic system of memory and that one of its individual channels can be used only once per revolution, a buffer, which is easily arranged in dynamic recorders, is usually introduced in front of the disk. A simplified block-diagram of the recorder input section, which is designed for several inputs, is given and the processing of information in such a device is reviewed in detail. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2 mt

ACC NR: AR6018978

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/002/0057/0007

AUTHOR: Bochkov, G. T.; Istomin, D. A.; Tsitovich, A. P.

TITLE: Parallel static memory system of a 2048-channel analyzer based on a magnetic drum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat telemekh i vychisl tekhn, Abs. 2B413

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 2., M., Atomizdat, 1965, 82-92

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic drum, electromagnetic memory, pulse height analyzer

TRANSLATION: The analyzer contains a drum with 2048 channels. The design of the drum, which has 13 dual heads which provide these with a capacity of 2^{13} (8192 pulses) is described. The control system generates the main pulse trains: clock pulses, phasing, writing and reading. The logic system is based on a binary counter which functions as a parallel register and accumulator. The system controls the data output: in analog form on a CRT screen, in analog form on a recorder, in binary form on punched cards, and in decimal form on tape. 4 figures. V. L.

SUB CODE: 09

UDC: 681.142.343

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR7004326

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/B043/B043

AUTHOR: Sotnikov, S. K.; Tsitovich, A. P.

TITLE: Multidimensional input device of a 2048-channel analyzer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11B333

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 3. Ch. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 7-17

TOPIC TAGS: pulse height analyzer, nuclear research

ABSTRACT: A storage-tube-type intermediate storage device of a 2048-channel magnetic-drum analyzer is shortly described. Investigation of gamma-rays arising when neutrons with energies corresponding to absorption resonances are captured is of practical interest. Hence, the problem can be reduced to measuring the gamma spectra only "inside" these resonances; the number of time and pulse-height channels is reduced, but the time channels of various durations which would correspond to resonance widths become necessary. Such channels can be designed with magnetostriction delay lines. An analyzer for single-dimensional measurements is described. To eliminate the ambiguity in the beginning of the time scale (0.2 microsec), operation with the accelerator synchronized by the crystal oscillator of the analyzer is provided. The analyzer time scale can be delayed for 3.2--7503.6 microsec or 6.4--13007.2 microsec. The analyzer recording dead time is 25.6 microsec. In two-dimensional measurements, a height-to-duration converter is added to the analyzer; its logic-and-programing system includes a magnetostriction delay line. A circuit of signal amplifiers with magnetostriction delay lines is shown. Five figures. Bib. of 3 titles. [Transl'n of abs.] Yu.S.

Card 1/1

SUB CODE: 09. 18

UDC: 681.142.343

L 32065-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR6016155

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/A029/A029

AUTHOR: Sotnikov, S. K.; Yefimov, B. V.; Tsitovich, A. P.

TITLE: Method of stabilization of the amplification channel of a scintillation counter

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11A287

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 1. M., Atomizdat, 1964, 69-80

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, amplifying equipment, stabilization

ABSTRACT: A procedure is described for stabilizing the amplification channel of a scintillation counter with the aid of a reference light pulse. The light-pulse source is a cold-cathode thyratron (TKh4B), in which the light output is proportional to the current through the thyratron. The stabilization is by comparing the current pulse from the output of a photomultiplier with the current pulse through the thyratron, with subsequent regulation of the gain of the amplifier by means of the difference error signal. A slightly modified standard amplifier (VIII-10) and an FEU-49 photomultiplier are used. Introduction of stabilization has improved the time stability of the system by ~10 times (from 3-5% to 0.3-0.4%, as checked relative to the position of the Cs¹³⁷ line). The complete schematic diagrams of the apparatus are given. V. Kharitonov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/100

L 33983-66

ACC NR: AR6017193

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A032/A032

31

B

AUTHOR: Golovin, A. Ye.; Tsitovich, A. P.

TITLE: Equalizing buffer circuit using dynamic registers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A310

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tehn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 20-29

TOPIC TAGS: pulse height analyzer, computer memory, flip flop circuit, trigger circuit, memory address

ABSTRACT: A buffer device is considered, intended for a 100-channel pulse-height analyzer. It serves for introduction of statistical information in cyclic memory devices of sequential type on magnetic drums or on flexible discs. The memory elements in this circuit are ring registers using semiconductor flip-flops. The circuit permits memorization up to 4 7-digit binary numbers, the separation of which in the registers takes place with a timing frequency of 50 kcs. These numbers are continuously compared by correspondence circuits with the addresses of the channels of the magnetic drum. The time of circulation of all the numbers stored in the buffer memory is shorter than the time allotted for each individual channel. Therefore all the numbers are compared with address of each channel. When the addresses coincide, "+1" is recorded in the corresponding channel of the magnetic drum (disc), and the number is erased from the buffer-circuit memory. The buffer circuit allows reduction of the resolution time of the analyzer from 20 msec to ~140 μ sec, and increasing its transmitting ability. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/10 SUB CODE: 20, 09

L 4099-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AT5022304

UR/3136/64/000/699/0001/0019

50
48
B71

AUTHOR: Stonikov, S. K., ⁴⁴Tsitovich, A. P., ⁴⁴

TITLE: Multidimensional input device for a 2048-channel analyzer

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii, Doklady, IAE-699, 1964. Mnogomernoye vkhodnoye ustroystvo 2048-kanal'nogo analizatora, 1-19

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, computer input unit, computer technology, electronic measurement

16C, 44

ABSTRACT: A brief description is given of an updated circuit for an intermediate memory based on a charge-storage tube in a 2048-channel magnetic drum analyzer. The device is capable of operation with time channel widths of up to 0.2 msec. A quartz crystal time-mark generator is included in the circuit. There is also a delay circuit and provision is made for zero synchronization of the analyzer time scale with start-up of the linear accelerator on which the measurements are to be made. A method is examined for programming time measurements in studies of n - γ spectra by using a secondary permanent memory. An attachment is described for two-dimensional measurements (t, A). This device is an amplitude-to-width converter with

Card 1/2

L 4099-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022304

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a logic circuit and a programming unit based on a magnetostriiction delay line. The authors are grateful to G. I. Bogorad, who helped in designing the magnetostriiction line and the transistor circuits. Orig. art. has: 13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: [none] (Institute of Physics and Mathematics of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Energy, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, DP

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 000

BVK
Card 2/2

SOTNIKOV, S.K.; YEFIMOV, B.V.; TSITOVIDCH, A.P.

Method for stabilizing the amplification channel in a scintillation counter. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 10 no.1:100-104 Ja-F '65. (MERA 18:7)

1. Institut atomnoy energii.

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